

HYPNOSIS TO REFORM GIRLS.

DR. QUACKENBOS TELLS OF HIS RECENT EXPERIMENTS.

Subjects were inmates of a New Jersey Home—First Tests So Successful That Other Girls Have Been Brought to Him—Outbursts of Temper Checked.

Dr. John D. Quackenbos, specialist in nervous and mental diseases, hypnotist and student of psychic phenomena, told in his office at 331 West Twenty-eighth street yesterday the details of a series of interesting experiments he has been making recently to cure youthful inmates of the New Jersey Home for Girls of waywardness by hypnotic suggestion. The first suggestions were given by the doctor in his office to two of the girls last June and the effects were so marked that on Thursday a woman of wealth paid the expenses of six more girls from Trenton to New York and return so that these too might be benefited by the odd treatment.

"My system is not akin to Christian Science," said Dr. Quackenbos somewhat forcibly yesterday. "To begin with Christian Science is a religion, with which hypnotic suggestion has nothing to do. Furthermore hypnotic suggestion differs from Christian Science in that hypnotic is exact, scientific, takes into consideration the peculiarities of particular cases and recognizes limitations. We can't cure a hole in the lungs or a heart lesion by hypnotic suggestion. Christian Science, on the other hand, makes claim to do anything."

"To tell in a sentence what I do claim for hypnotism in medicine I should say: By suggestion in hypnosis one can make a man do anything physically possible and morally right."

Dr. Quackenbos said he did not know how the first two girls from the Trenton home happened into his hands further than that one day he received a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth V. H. Mansell, the superintendent, saying that she would like to see if hypnotic suggestion would have any effect upon the ungovernable tempers of some of the young girls in the home. Upon the doctor's replying that he should like to make the experiments Mrs. Mansell brought the two girls to his office during the early part of the summer.

One of the girls was referred to yesterday by the doctor as Mary B., a young white girl. Hers was one of the most pathetic cases in the home, Dr. Quackenbos said. At the age of 14 she had become the mother of a mulatto baby and although she always exhibited an intense maternal love for her black child she developed violent fits of temper after the child was born and would fly into an uncontrollable, destructive rage upon the slightest provocation. Another of the girls had been placed in a low resort when but 9 years old. This girl, too, gave vent to violent outbursts of anger after being received into the home.

"If you could see how these poor little creatures react to a bit of human sympathy," said the doctor yesterday, "you would realize how much they will do for one who they think has their interest at heart. Take, for instance, the six girls that came here yesterday forenoon. There was no coercion necessary on the part of the officers of the home to get them to come here for treatment after they had seen the beneficial effects of one treatment on the two girls who were placed in the hypnotic sleep last summer. When the patient comes in that frame of mind half the battle is won."

"I worked with those six girls yesterday from about 11 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening. The details of the treatment are simple. First of all I learned from the officers of the home which, if any, kind of work each particular girl showed a fancy for, because after I suggest to a patient what not to do I then begin to turn the sleeping subject's mind toward something constructive. I tell her, for instance, instead of working off her energy in breaking china, for instance, she would be much better off if she were to devote that time to practicing on the piano, sewing, or whatever vocation those who know her best say she inclines toward."

"I used three of the rooms here in my house yesterday and my office. Mrs. Mansell, a Mrs. Irving, Mr. Hughes of the London Society for Psycho Research and two nurses were present in the house at the time; but all these were excluded from the room, of course, until after the patient had gone into the hypnotic sleep."

"Physiologically speaking, the sleep is a perfectly natural one and doesn't have any weakening effect upon the will. The hypnotic influence is placed under the influence of the subject's subconscious mind, but there are no harmful results. Before the sleep comes on we tell the subject that he will be awakened at a certain time or will awaken himself at a fixed time feeling refreshed and invigorated, and this is brought about."

"The sleep is induced entirely by talking to the subject in a monotone. This droning conversation serves the double purpose of bringing on the hypnotic state and at the same time of making the patient see that the doctor is not there to scold or cross-examine. Take Mary B., for instance."

"Mary," I said, "you came here to be helped and I want to help you all I can. Tell me all about yourself—why you give way to these fits of anger. You see, Mary, I never saw you before and all I know about you is that you want me to help you. If you will tell me about yourself I'm sure I can help."

"Bit by bit the little girl would begin her confidences and when she had told me all she could I began to tell her what she should do, always speaking in the same steady monotone. After a while Mary's eyes had stopped shifting from the rug to the pictures and back again, and now she was looking at me with a fixed gaze. And I talked on and on and gradually her eyes drooped and closed and she was asleep. "And now I talked on to her just the same except that the sentences were more sharply inflected. 'You're not going to fly into these fits again, Mary,' I would say in a decided tone. 'You are never again going to be jealous of the other girls and fly into a wild anger. You like to play the piano, Mary, I know that, and when you leave the home you will have

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R. C. OGDEN RETIRES.

His Health Compels Him to Give Up His Work at Wanamaker's.

The following special notice is published to-day:

Philadelphia, New York and Paris, March 30, 1907.

Mr. Ogden is 70 years old and has for some time been kept by illness from his work at the Wanamaker store in New York. On February 23 his condition was critical, but he is now much better. Weakness of the heart, due to overwork and fatigue, was the diagnosis of his physicians. Mr. Ogden said last night that no arrangements for a successor at the store had been made, nor had he planned for the future, except that he would devote himself to getting well.

When Mr. Ogden was a boy in Philadelphia he put in his holidays from school working as an errand boy for a hardware store at \$1.50 a week. At 14 he became a dry goods clerk. Later he became a partner in the firm of Devlin & Co., retail clothing of this city. In 1885 he became a member of the Wanamaker firm in Philadelphia, and in 1896 he returned to New York to be resident manager of the new branch, formerly A. T. Stewart's store. The present Wanamaker store is the result.

"I have not been out of employment for a day in over fifty years," said Mr. Ogden once, "nor has it ever been necessary for me to ask for a place. I have had my share of hard knocks."

Last May Mr. Ogden's notable interest in Southern education resulted in his selection, despite his protests, to the presidency of the Conference for Education in the South. He is president of the board of trustees of Hampton Institute, of the General Education Board and of the Southern Education Board and is a trustee of Tuskegee Institute.

LANTRY CRITICIZES HOSPITAL.

Declares an Injured Fireman Was Not Treated Properly at Roosevelt.

Fire Commissioner Lantry was indignant yesterday over the treatment he said fireman John McGuire of Truck 4 received in Roosevelt Hospital. The Commissioner said the fireman had been badly neglected by the hospital authorities ever since he was taken there on Wednesday.

McGuire was injured in a collision that occurred at Seventh avenue and Thirty-ninth street on Wednesday between the fire apparatus and a trolley car. The fireman's leg was broken, his left eye was nearly out and he received several cuts on the head.

He was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, and the next day the Fire Commissioner visited him. He found that the patient had been placed in the accident ward. According to the Commissioner's information the fireman seemed to have received no surgical attention after being put on a cot. Mr. Lantry went to the Hahnemann Hospital, at Park avenue and Sixty-seventh street, and made arrangements to have McGuire received there, as the fireman had endeavored to do.

He transferred there yesterday. Commissioner Lantry said yesterday that he did not propose to let the matter rest there. He intended to demand an investigation of the action of the hospital authorities for what he characterized as their neglect of a city employee. As the hospital receives money from the city he thought it was the duty of the hospital management to take just as good care of a fireman as they would of a paid patient.

Dr. George E. Brewer, in whose charge McGuire was, said last night that the injured fireman had made no complaint about treatment. Dr. Brewer said he understood the fireman was unwilling to be moved, but that he was taken to the Hahnemann Hospital solely because the Fire Department had an endowed bed there.

COUNTRY HOUSE RANSACKED.

Thieves Enter Goddard Home in Roslyn—Were Waiting to Cart the Loot Away.

ROSLYN, L. I., March 29.—The visit to-day of their country home on the road between this village and Glenwood disclosed that burglars had entered the place and were about to carry off their booty. Pictures had been taken from the walls, a large one had been taken out of its frame, hangings had been taken down and some of the furniture had been moved about, evidently with a view of assembling it in readiness to take away. Heavy drapings had been hung over the windows to shut off any chance of a light inside the house being seen.

When the work was done is not known, but it is believed to have been last night or very recently and that the burglars were awaiting a favorable opportunity to cart the goods away. Mr. and Mrs. Goddard have been in their country home since last fall. They were in Florida most of the winter. A gardener was supposed to look after the house in a way, but as all the smaller valuables had been removed his visits were only occasional. He had not been in the house for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Goddard came out in an automobile this afternoon with a view of going through the house and determining upon any work to be done before the summer. They found a dining room window had been forced open with a crowbar. Search had been made for valuables, as drawers and closets had been broken open and everything thrown out and the inside of the house inspected. All the silver had been removed to the city last fall.

The burglars were three in number, judging from the remains of a luncheon they ate. They opened preserves and canned goods and made tea. They used three sets of things, including three cups and saucers. Three cigar butts lay on the table.

GIVES HER AGENT \$250,000.

Mrs. Cabot Leaves None of Her \$3,000,000 for Public Purposes.

SALEM, Mass., March 29.—The will of Mrs. Susan B. Cabot of Boston and Beverly, widow of J. S. Cabot, who was Mayor of Salem sixty years ago, was filed to-day.

The estate is valued at \$3,000,000. There are no public bequests. The financial agent of Mrs. Cabot, receives a cash bequest of \$250,000. There are about twenty-five bequests to servants and friends, ranging from \$2,000 to \$15,000.

Mrs. Sarah Orne Jewett, the author, receives a legacy of \$20,000 and a share in the Boston Athenaeum. Servants get \$55,000. Mrs. Cabot had been a recluse for years. She was a deep student and the few guests she entertained were people of literary

PRESIDENT STILL CONSIDERING

WHETHER OR NOT TO SPEAK A WORD OF ASSURANCE.

Apparently Not So Much Inclined Yesterday to Accept the Illinois Business Men's Invitation—He's Getting Advice Both Ways From Those Close to Him.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—No sign came from the White House to-day as to what course President Roosevelt intends to pursue in response to the importunities to which he is being subjected to make some public utterance of a "reassuring" character in regard to the railroad situation. With Mr. Roosevelt ordinarily to think is to act, but there is ample evidence that he has not reached the point where his thoughts on the grave question confronting him suggest a positive decision as to his attitude. That he is giving serious consideration to the invitation to go to Springfield, Ill., for the purpose of making a public explanation of the policies which he has in mind with respect to railroads and matters that are bound to affect industrial and financial conditions is evident from what was said in official circles to-day.

His advisers, however, are divided on the question of the advisability of making the Springfield trip. Some of those in whose judgment he has apparently almost supreme confidence on most matters are urging him not to delay a statement that may tend in their opinion to moderate the uneasiness that exists throughout the country. Others who have his ear are insisting, if one can insist to the President, that he say nothing.

That the President is somewhat uncertain as to the course he should pursue is indicated by the message information obtainable at the White House and elsewhere in these last few days of studied reticence on the part of the officials. On Wednesday, after a delegation of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association had virtually begged him to make a speech at Springfield, it was declared in an authoritative quarter that there was no prospect of the acceptance of the invitation, although the President would not reach a final determination for two or three days, as something might turn up in the meanwhile that would cause him to change his inclination not to go West. Something evidently did turn up that very night at the conference between the President, members of the Cabinet and Interstate Commerce Commissioners. He was urged by some of the conference that it would be wise for him to accept the Springfield invitation and yesterday the broad intimation was given that he would probably go to the Illinois capital. To-day, however, there is evidence that he is not as much inclined as he was twenty-four hours ago to say anything at this time on railway and financial matters.

The President is already on record as favoring legislation that will permit railroads to effect pooling arrangements under certain conditions. The Interstate Commerce Commission stands behind him in this attitude. So convinced is the commission that the law forbidding these pooling operations is harmful to the interests of the people as well as to the railroads that it virtually winks at arrangements of that character. While those who have followed the President's utterances closely are well aware of his views on this phase of the subject, they believe, or some of them do, that a repetition of those views at this time will be exceedingly beneficial. No doubt is felt that the President would be willing to restate his position on this subject in any public statement he may determine to make.

It is known that the President is not in sympathy with the stringent laws enacted by State legislatures for the purpose of giving greater Government control over railroads. At least he believes that the rescinding of these laws and the transfer to the Federal Government of the authority conveyed in them would be highly beneficial to all concerned; in other words, that greater Federal supervision and a corresponding lessening of State supervision would be the wiser policy. He is aware that many railroad presidents share this opinion, and it is quite probable that he will embody the idea in his proposed speech or statement, should he determine to make it.

While there is some belief that an exposition of his views on these two subjects would have an effect in bringing about better conditions with regard to the railroads, the greater number of those who are inclined to favor the suggestion that Mr. Roosevelt should deliver a public utterance at this time are inclined to the view that his assurances will have little effect upon the prevailing situation unless he couples with them an abandonment of the proposal to ascertain the valuation of railroads, the preliminary step, in the opinion of its advocates, toward Federal franchises for interstate corporations and other means of preventing overcapitalization. Such an assurance, it is claimed, would do much to restore confidence and put an end to the timidity of those who desire to invest money in railroads.

The President is aware of this attitude on the part of the men who are interested in the success of his Administration, but there is no word or hint up to this time as to what he intends to do. He has been greatly taken with the valuation idea and finds support among the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission. But he has been warned that an insistence upon the valuation policy may bring the dreaded hard times, and there are people here who are willing to believe that the President will not adopt a course which is fraught, in their opinion, with great danger to the industrial prosperity of the country.

TAMMANY CAPTAIN INDICTED.

McCue Accused of Aiding in Illegal Registration.

John McCue, the Tammany captain for the Tenth Election district of the Fifteenth Assembly district, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for aiding illegal registration. He was admitted to \$2,000 bail by Judge Rosinsky. McCue, who lives at 201 West Seventy-sixth street, is a clerk in the Sheriff's office. He was arrested on March 12 by order of Superintendent of Elections William Loary.

It is alleged in the complaint that he aided William Rosborough of 488 Amsterdam avenue in illegally registering in the Seventeenth Election district of the Fifteenth Assembly district at the recent special election for Assemblyman to succeed the late Morris Seider.

ROOSEVELT ACTS IN R. R. STRIFE.

Sends Knapp and Neill to Chicago to Confer With Union.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Commissioner of Labor Neill left for Chicago this afternoon to join in a conference to avert the threatened railroad strike.

The request for mediation, Chairman Knapp said, came from the railroads. "It therefore becomes our duty under the law," he added, "to put ourselves in communication with the parties and endeavor to bring about a settlement. If we fail in that effort then it is our duty to endeavor to induce the parties to enter into an arbitration."

The intervention of Mr. Knapp and Mr. Neill is made under the terms of the Erdman act, but they go to Chicago also with the cordial approval of President Roosevelt. Commissioner Neill went to the White House this morning and had a talk with him about the conference.

The decision to go followed closely upon the receipt of a letter from Ira G. Rawn, chairman of the railroad managers, in which Mr. Rawn set forth the fact that the dispute "seriously threatens to interrupt business" of the various Western roads.

Chicago, March 29.—The first conference between Grand Chief Morrissey and Chairman Knapp and Commissioner Neill will be held to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The commissioners will arrive in Chicago early to-morrow. Before leaving Washington they asked the heads of the labor organizations by telegram to meet them at the time indicated. Messrs. Morrissey and Carpenter sent word that they would attend the conference.

No further steps will be taken by the unions until the commissioners have had a thorough opportunity to give their views. Under no circumstances will a strike order be issued within ten days.

ELECTION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The President Authorizes a General Posing for a Popular Assembly.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The President issued an executive order to-day under authority of the Philippine civil government act of July 1, 1902, calling for a general election for the choice of a popular assembly by all the people of the Philippine Islands, except Moros and non-Christian tribes. The order follows a resolution of the Philippine Commission certifying that for a period of two years after the completion and publication of the census of the Philippines a condition of general and complete peace, with recognition of the authority of the United States, has continued to exist and now exists in all the Philippine territory not inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

The resolution of the commission upon which the President took action in ordering the election of the Philippine Assembly says that since the publication of the census which the law of 1902 provides for there have been no serious disturbances of the public order except those caused by the outlaws and bandit chieftains Felizardo and Montalan in the Province of Batanga and Cavite, and those caused in the provinces of Samar and Leyte by non-Christian and fanatic Pulajanes living in the mountain districts.

The overwhelming majority of the people of Cavite, Batanga, Samar and Leyte, however, have not taken part in any disturbances and have not aided in the lawlessness of the bandits and Pulajanes.

SAYS HE'S NO HYPOCRITE.

Judge Stockpole Will Give \$1,000 to Any Who Will Prove That He Drinks.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 29.—Judge George F. Stockpole, one of the leading temperance advocates in Suffolk county, whose wife is a social hostess, was yesterday written to by a local newspaper editor claiming that he drinks intoxicating liquors while posing as a temperance man, and is therefore a hypocrite. In his letter he says:

"I will give any person living \$1,000 if he will come forward and truthfully say that he ever saw me drink a glass of intoxicating liquor, or even saw me buy a glass or any quantity whatever."

Since the Rev. William A. Wasson, rector of Grace Church, declared openly for license Judge Stockpole has led the opposition. Column after column has been published to refute what Mr. Wasson has published in favor of license. The friends of license have also been busy circulating stories that the temperance advocates liked the "Demon Rum" as well as any one else and that they were supposed white ribbons had their little flasks of the "real stuff" always at hand. Hence Judge Stockpole's offer of \$1,000 to prove that he is not a hypocrite.

THINK SWIFT HAS BEEN CLEARED.

Connecticut Accident Court-Martial Concludes Its Work and Reports to Washington.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 29.—The trial by naval court-martial of Capt. William Swift of the battleship Connecticut, on charges of neglect of duty in allowing his vessel to run on a rock in Culebra Bay on January 13, was concluded this afternoon. The record of the case and the findings of the court have been forwarded to the Navy Department at Washington.

Although the officers of the court and those connected with the case will make no statement, it is generally believed there will not be great amount of evidence against Swift, and the officers of the ship will not be surprised if the findings of the court are in his favor.

The trial of Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell, charged with inefficiency in failing to see that the ship was properly steered and navigated in the Culebra Bay, was taken up this morning and concluded. The officer was the officer of the deck at the time the vessel went on the rock and as such was responsible for the steering of the ship.

It seems to be the general impression that the accident was due to the great difficulty found in the steering of a battleship in shallow water and the fact that she was unusually hard to steer and was propelled by unevenly working engines.

COLUMBUS ICE PRICE CONSPIRATORS FINED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 29.—C. M. Kinaird, manager of the Crystal Ice Company, and William F. Holley of the Franklin Ice Company, recently found guilty of entering into a conspiracy in restraint of trade, were fined \$1,000 each by Judge Biggers to-day.

After all, UNDER the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Ad.

THE TORRENS ACT—See the "American Lawyer" for March. Publication Office, 5 W. 42d St.

SPEAKER CANNON AT HAYANA

"WE'LL DIG THE DITCH OR BUST," HE TELLS REPORTERS.

Congressmen All Pleased and Proud, but Differ on Details—Zone Workers Need Recreation—Dinner, Dance and Trolley Trips Near the Cuban Capital.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAYANA, March 29.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Bluecher arrived here this morning from Colon, having on board Congressman McKinley and his party of guests, including Speaker Cannon. As the steamer entered the harbor, she was saluted by the cruiser Columbia and the Italian warship Fieramosca. The Congressional party was received by Gov. Magon. At an entertainment on the steamer yesterday Congressman James S. Sherman sang songs while Mr. Cannon kept time by clapping his hands. Senator Charles Curtis delivered a monologue.

In regard to the canal Mr. Cannon said to the reporters: "We'll dig the ditch or bust."

Mr. McKinley said that it would do any American good to see the progress of the work and the enterprise of his countrymen. Congressman Olcott declared that the project was highly feasible, especially with such energy as is now being displayed. Congressman Moore said that the only thing necessary to complete the work was to stick at it. The question was one of persistent effort rather than engineering.

Senator Curtis declared that the work may cost less than the estimated \$150,000,000. He favors the work being done by private contract.

Andrew White says he originally favored a sea level canal but is now converted to the high level plan. As an American he felt proud of what is being done by the American people.

Mr. Mann said that on the whole the conditions were gratifying. The real work is progressing, the Isthmus is healthy and the Government can do the work best.

The Hon. James A. Tawney, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, says that the construction of the canal is a far more simple problem than American people have been led to believe. The proposition is simply one of digging and handling the material. A little extravagance is apparent, but he believes that no complaint will be heard in the future on this account. Mr. Tawney and a committee may visit the canal again before the House reopens.

Congressman Sherman says that with the initial arrangements perfected nothing ought to stand in the way of the successful completion of the work.

All the party were pleased. They commended Engineer Stevens and Col. Gorgas. They were told that the work would be completed in eight years. Major Goethals said after looking over the job that the organization arranged by Engineer Stevens was perfect and that he would follow along his lines. He was pleased at the prospect and was anxious to roll up his sleeves and go to work.

Mr. Shanklin, the Consul-General at Panama, says that the canal workers need entertainment. Their life is monotonous and there is no place to spend money. A vaudeville or comic opera company would make money in Panama. He suggests that the Government furnish free transportation as an inducement for theatrical companies to visit the Isthmus. The lack of recreation drives men from the zone.

The visitors saw the city from a private trolley car. They visited Mariano and passed through Camp Columbia. Late in the afternoon Gov. Magon gave a reception in their honor. A band furnished music and the guests waltzed around the reception room in great glee. Mr. Cannon taking part. To-night Judge Hawley, president of the America-Cuba Sugar Company, owing the largest plantation in the island, gave a dinner in honor of the party. Mr. Hawley was formerly a Congressman from Texas.

The political leaders desire to discuss the situation with Mr. Cannon and it is probable that he will meet the revolutionary leaders to-morrow.

Mr. Cannon said that he was having a fine time, but would be glad when he gets back to New York next Thursday.

The Bluecher will sail for Nassau on Sunday. At a dinner to be given by the captain that night Mr. Cannon on behalf of the passengers will present a gold watch to him. The captain will make a speech. Later there will be a sacred concert by the Congressmen.

\$2,000 REWARD FOR A BODY.

Lawyer Makes an Offer on Behalf of E. C. Webster's Family.

The family of Eben C. Webster of Maine, who is believed to have jumped off the Morgan Line steamer Comet on March 23, has offered a reward of \$2,000 for the recovery of his body. The offer is made through Philip Carpenter, an attorney with offices at 111 Broadway.

Webster was returning via New Orleans from Arkansas Hot Springs, where he had spent some months in the effort to recover lost health. He took the Comet to New Orleans in company with William J. McNulty. On March 23 he was first missed shortly after the noon hour on March 23, when the boat was off the mouth of the Savannah River. Prior to his disappearance Webster had spoken despondently of his illness and the ineffectual attempt he had made to regain his health at the Springs.

The missing man was 45 years old, he weighed 175 pounds and was 5 feet 8½ inches tall. He was smooth shaven, partially bald, and his teeth were heavily filled with gold. When last seen Webster was dressed in a brown suit and tan shoes. He carried a watch of the number 71310, bearing the monogram "E. C. W."

SELIGMAN'S DRIVER NABBED.

Chase of Half a Mile Before French Chauffeur Is Overaken.

August Babbie, Jefferson N. Seligman's French chauffeur, was arrested for speeding in Melrose avenue, The Bronx, yesterday afternoon. He led Policeman O'Shea of the bicycle squad a chase of half a mile down to Third avenue and 148th street. Policeman O'Shea, who is known as Johnny on the Spot in the bicycle squad, took Babbie to the Morrisania police station and he was held by Magistrate's House.

It was reported that Mr. Seligman was in the auto at the time his chauffeur was arrested, but at the banker's home it was said that he was out of town yesterday. Mr. Seligman has had some trouble lately keeping the drivers of his machine out of jail.

FRENCH SEIZE OUDJDA.

No Opposition by Moroccans—What Next If Sultan Proves Obdurate?

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 29.—Oudjda was occupied by the French forces at 10 o'clock this morning. So far from there being any opposition, the Amel, or headman of the Moroccan administration, welcomed the French officers, saying that he knew nothing of the Moroccan crime, and that he hoped the differences between the two Governments would not interfere with cordial relations locally.

As Oudjda is a frontier town far from the capital and the Sultan's authority is not very strong, the French newspapers are asking what the next step will be if the occupation does not compel the Sultan to satisfy France's demands.

The choice seems to lie between an expedition to the interior or the seizure of a port, either of which will give rise to diplomatic embarrassments.

MRS. PERKINS' RUGS STOLEN.

Vanish From an Express Wagon—Belonged to Banker's Mother.

Stephen Gorrafin of 467 Fourth avenue reported last night to the Trencher police station that five costly Oriental rugs had been taken from an express wagon which left his place earlier in the day. The rugs are the property, Gorrafin says, of Mrs. E. F. Perkins of Stonehurst, Riverdale-on-Hudson. Mrs. Perkins is the mother of George W. Perkins, the banker.

Gorrafin said that the rugs had been sent down to his place to be cleaned and that they were sent out on an express wagon in charge of B. McFadden of 134 Park avenue. The driver says that they were still on the wagon when he drove away from 55 East Thirty-fourth street, where he had to make a stop. When he reached 10 East Thirty-sixth street, his next stopping place, the rugs had vanished.

JAPANESE BUILDING SHIPS.

Fleet of 6,000 Ton Steamers Ordered to Trade to American Ports.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TOKYO, March 29.—A contract has been signed by the Osaka Mercantile Marine Company with the Kawasaki Dock Yard and the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard for the construction by each of three steamers of 6,000 tons with a speed of fourteen knots.

The vessels' cost will be 1,100,000 yen (\$20,000) each. They are to be used in a new American service.

WAS INSANE WHEN SHE MARRIED.

Prof. Dike and Wife's Relatives Want Marriage Annulled.

BOSTON, March 29.—In the divorce session of the Superior Court to-day Francis H. Dike, professor of the Institute of Technology, sought to have annulled the marriage between himself and Millicent H. Dike. The petition is not contested.

Prof. Dike testified that he had become acquainted with his wife in 1894 and that they became engaged in 1898. In those years Mrs. Dike, whose maiden name was Hayes, was attending Smith College. Prof. Dike said she was very ambitious, but remorseful because she could not retain what she had studied. The husband testified that they had never lived as man and wife and that it was his opinion that she was insane when he married her.

Mary N. Hayes, sister and guardian of Mrs. Dike, agreed with the other witnesses that her sister was insane when she married Prof. Dike and that there is no hope for her recovery.

Judge Richardson reserved his decision.